

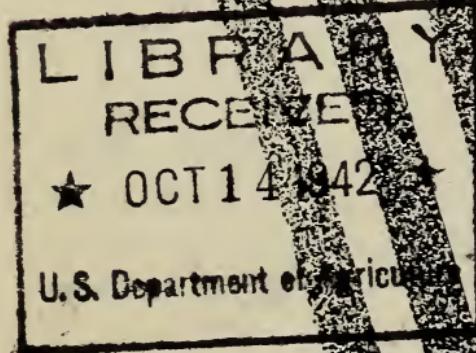
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★ 11 ways to  
**INCREASE MILK  
PRODUCTION**



**FOOD FOR  
FREEDOM**



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



# MILK MILK MILK MORE MORE MORE

**125,000,000,000 POUNDS OF MILK!** Eight percent more than was produced in 1941. That's the goal for 1942. It's a lot of milk—milk urgently needed to supply our own needs and the needs of the United Nations for milk products. To help dairy farmers meet the goal, and answer the need, specialists of USDA's Bureau of Dairy Industry have prepared the following 11 suggestions for increased milk production:

**1. Feed more grain.** The more grain cows are fed, the more milk they will produce. That is true of all cows, but especially of *good* cows. If *good* cows are fed grain at the rate of 1 pound for each 6 pounds of milk, along with all the good roughage they will eat, they will produce from 20 to 25 percent more milk than if fed only the good roughage. If fed grain at the rate of 1 pound for each  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of milk, they will produce from 18 to 20 percent more milk than if fed only 1 pound of grain for each 6 pounds of milk.

**2. Feed more heavily in summer and fall.** Cows decline in production faster in summer and fall than at any other time of the year. This is mostly because they do not get enough feed. If it is possible to do so, keep them on good pasture. If pastures are not good, feed them all the hay or silage or both hay and silage they will eat. Grass silage is an excellent supplement to poor pastures. Keep up the liberal feeding of grain.

**3. Feed more good roughage in both winter and summer.** Arrange to raise and save an abun-

dance of good roughage, especially legume hay. Don't depend on corn stalks and poor hay. Keeping the cows filled with good home-grown roughage results in more milk, and it cheapens the cost of milk production by reducing the quantity of grain that must be fed. Cheap roughage of good quality is more important than cheap grain.

**4. Milk oftener.** If practicable, milk three times a day instead of twice. Cows milked three times a day for periods of a month or so can be expected to give 10 percent more milk; if three-time milking is continued for the whole lactation period they can be expected to give 20 percent more. For them to do this the allowance of grain must be increased in proportion to the increase in milk production.

**5. Allow each cow a dry period of 8 weeks.** Milking a cow right up to a week or two before she calves may reduce her production the next lactation by as much as 15 percent. On the other

*For further information—*

see your local County Extension Agent,  
your State Land Grant College,  
the local AAA Committeeman, or  
write the Bureau of Dairy Industry,  
United States Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.

# MILK

hand, when a cow is turned dry more than 8 weeks before she calves, more milk is lost in the current lactation than will be gained in the subsequent lactation.

## **6. Have the cows calve every 12 months.**

Year in and year out, cows that calve every 12 months will produce more milk than cows that calve less frequently.

**7. Have the cows in good condition at calving time.** If cows are in good condition when they freshen they will give more milk than if they are thin.

**8. Handle the cows gently.** Rough treatment and high production are never found on the same farm. Don't rush the cows in or out of the barn or to and from pasture.

**9. Keep the cows comfortable.** Expensive barns are not required. Keep cows dry, protect them from cold winds, and provide ample bedding. Don't confine them in stanchions for long periods without an opportunity for exercise. Kill the flies.

**10. See that the cows have plenty of water.** In warm weather cows drink lots of water and frequently; in the winter they should be watered at least twice a day, preferably with warm water and right after they have eaten dry roughage.

**11. Keep more milking cows.** Cull less closely. Keep the heifers growing rapidly so that they will be large enough to calve at a younger age.

# Milk tops the list



**WAR FOODS**

WAR pulls no punches. War has made it imperative that we all be well fed. Rejections of young Americans under Selective Service suggest that "want in the midst of plenty" was more than a well-turned phrase. As a result, increasing emphasis is being placed on the importance of good nutrition, of diets rich in minerals and vitamins, of better health for all of us. The challenge of the forties—to supply all wartime food needs—has been accepted by farmers. It is the basis for a broad program of farm production of foods that will build health into our manpower. Milk tops the list.

Farm production goals set up by the Department of Agriculture for 1942 emphasize food needed most. More milk, more cheese, more eggs, more vegetables, more fruit, more meats. Foods with nourishment in 'em! Foods we can fight on! Foods for hard work and long hours! Milk tops the list.

Days, months, years—who knows how long it will take to lick the Axis? More men, women, children must have plenty of nourishing foods to maintain health and strength. Secretary Wickard says that food will win the war and write the peace. When the peace is written, no man, woman, or child should have to go back to an inadequate diet—undernourishment. No lasting peace can be built on hunger. As in war, so in peace, food—nourishing food—is the foundation of freedom. Milk tops the list.



## Patriotic—and Profitable

DEMAND FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS IS UP, and continues to climb, for several reasons. One: Employment is up—the manpower of the Nation requires more milk for health and strength. Two: The United States Department of Agriculture is buying large quantities of evaporated milk, dry skim milk, and cheese to supply fighting needs of the United Nations. Three: Department-sponsored programs of penny milk for school kids, and low-cost milk for needy families, are expanding.

By reason of this stepped-up demand, total returns to dairymen on sales of milk and butterfat are better than they have been for more than a decade. Moreover, feed supplies during most of the year will be ample for heavy feeding. With rising demand, plenty of feed is a margin of safety between sales income and production costs.

For 1942—and until the war job is finished—dairymen will provide the milk needed to carry on. For 1942, the goal is 125 billion pounds, 8 percent more production than in 1941. For 1943 and beyond, the need will continue great. The business of producing milk is not only patriotic business but is vital to the United States and the United Nations.